THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2 50 WILL BE CHARGED.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JONATHAN ROW, SOMERSET, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

New Series.] TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1846, Vol. 4.—No. 19.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION

Wednesday, March 11, 1846.
12 o'clock, M.

The Whig State Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner met in the Court House in Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 11th of March, 1846. At 12 o'clock, M.

J. R. Edie, of Somerset rose and nominated H. Jones Brooks of Delaware as President for the temporary organization of the convention; and Tho. E. Franklin of Lancaster, at the same time nominated GEORGE N. ECKERT of Schuylkill as President.

A difficulty being likely to arise out of this double nomination, it was suggested that both the nominees withdraw; and Jas. T. Hale of Centre nominated GEO. DARSIE of Allegheny as President, which was agreed to, and Mr. Darsie took the chair by unanimous consent.

John M, Sullivan of Butler; and Tho. E. Franklin of Lancaster were then appointed Secretaries.

The list of Delegates was called over and corrected, the following Delegates being present.

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

1. Philadelphia City—Robert T. Conrad, Jos. R. Chandler.
2. Philadelphia county—Benjamin R. Mears, J. D. Ninesteel, Geo. H. Roberts.
3. Montgomery—Benjamin Frick.
4. Chester and Delaware—H. Jones Brooke.
5. Berks—Joseph H. Spayd.
7. Lancaster and Lebanon—Tho E. Franklin, Tho. M. Bibighause.
8. Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike David J. Unger.
9. Northampton and Lehigh—Jos. Sager.
10. Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—Henry Drinker.
12. Lycoming, Clinton and Centre—Joseph F. Quay.
13. Luzurne and Columbia—L, Butler.
14. Northumberland and Dauphin—Jas. Fox.
15. Mifflin, Juniata and Union—Jas. Potter.
16. Cumberland and Perry—Tho. D. Urie.
17. York—Tho. E. Cochrun.
18. Franklin and Adams—John Stewart.
19. Huntingdon and Bedford—Henry A. Spang.
20. Clearfield, Indiana, Cambria and Armstrong—M. Dan Magehan.
21. Westmoreland and Somerset—J. R. Edie.
22. Fayette and Greene—A. J. Jones.
24. Allegheny and Butler—Geo. Darsie, Wm. B. McClure.
25. Beaver and Mercer—Robert Darragh.
26. Crawford and Venango—
27. Erie—James D. Dunlap.
28. Warren. Jefferson, Clarion, Potter and McKean—John C. Kunkel.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Adams—Daniel M. Smyser.

Allegheny—H. M. Brackenridge, Tho. J. Bigham, Alex. Hilands, Daniel McCurdy.

Armstrong—Theo. D. Cochran.

Bedford—Samuel L. Russell.

Beaver.—John Dicky, Thos. Nicholson.

Berks—William Shearer, Jacob Knabb Isaac Eckhart, J B Bell.

Blair—Robert Lowry.

Butler—John M. Sullivan.

Bucks—Matthias Shaw, Benjamin Thompson, Abraham Reiff.

Centre and Clearfield—Audrew G. Curtin, Jas. T. Hale.

Chester—Philip D, Thomas, George Ladley, Ferdinand E. Hayes.

Columbia—A. W, Frick.

Cumberland—Thomas Craighead, jr. E, Beatty.

Cambria—John Fenlon.

Delaware—Anthony Baker.

Dauphin—John J. Clyde, Thomas Duncan.

Erie—Lyman Robinson, John B Johnson.

Franklin—J, E, Brady, Samuel Seibert.

Huntingdon—Theo. H, Cremer.

Indiana—John McFarland.

Lebanon—Samuel Becker.

Lehigh and Carbon—Reuben Strouss.

Luzerne—Nathan Beech.

Lancaster—Lewis Urban, Abraham Kaufman, Jacob Frantz, Samuel Duffield, Maris Hoopes.

Lycoming, Clinton and Potter—C. Donaldson, L. A, Mackey.

Mifflin—Wm. H, Irwin.

Mercer—Thomas Pumroy.

Northumberland—Wm. C, Lawson.

Perry—Charles W, Fisher.

Philadelphia city—Morton McMichael, Josiah Randall, John Swift, Edward C, Markley, John McCanless.

Philadelphia County—Thos. W. Duffield, Jr., Alex. Quinton, Penrose Ash, Benj. Robert Lindsay, Geo. R, Smith, Andrew Young.

Schuylkill—Geo. N, Eckert, Wm, T, Sanders.

Somerset—W, W, Hamersly.

Susquenanna and Wyoming—B, S, Bently, Wm, Jackson.

Westmoreland—C, P, Markle, John Covode, E, Cowan.

Warren and McKean—Benj, Bartholomew.

Union and Juniata—Jacob Wagenseller, John M'Crum.

York—Robert Nebinger, Levi Welty, Richard Ijams.

The list having been gone through with, Mr. Cowan moved that one delegate from each Senatorial district be nominated as a committee to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

The Chair appointed the following committee.

1st	District.	Josiah Randall,
"	"	Morton McMichael,
2d	"	Thomas W, Duffield,
"	"	Benj, R, Mears,
"	"	John D, Hardy,
3d	"	Benj, Frick,
4th	"	H, Jones Brooke,
5th	"	J, B. Bell,
6th	"	Geo, W, South,
7th	"	Thomas E, Franklin,
"	"	T, M, Bibighouse,
8th	"	D, J, Unger,
9th	"	Joseph Saeger,
10th	"	Andrew J, Gurtin, jr.
11th	"	Henry Drinker,
12th	"	L. Butler,
13th	"	James Fox,
14th	"	James Potter,
15th	"	W, B, Mullin,
16th	"	T, E, Cochran,
17th	"	John Stewart,
18th	"	A, Spang,
19th	"	M, D, Magehan,
20th	"	Edgar Cowan,
21st	"	A, J, Jones,
23d	"	T, J, Bigham,
24th	"	H, M, Brackenridge,
25th	"	Robert Darragh,
27th	"	James D, Dunlap,
28th	"	J, C, Kunkel,

On motion,

The Convention adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

3 o'clock, P, M,

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. Cowan, from the committee on the subject reported the following officers for the permanent organization of the Convention:

President:

Hon. GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny.

Vice Presidents:

John Swift, of Philadelphia City,
Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver,
H. Jones Brooke, of Delaware,
Jas, T. Hale, of Centre,
Dr. Robert Nebinger, of Berks,
John L. Butler, of Luzerne,
Thomas Craighead, jr. of Berks,
Dr. Samuel Duffield. of Lancaster,
Matthias Shaw, of Bucks,
Samuel Seibert, of Franklin,
John Covode, of Westmoreland,
Benj, Bartholomew, of Warren,
Dr. Geo, N, Eckert, of Schuylkill,

Secretaries:

John M, Sullivan, of Butler,
C, P, Markle, of Westmoreland,
Thos, W, Duffield, jr. of Philadelphia,
Willard Jackson, of Wyoming,

Mr Darsie thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him in selecting him as the President, in a neat and forcible speech which was greeted with rounds of applause.

The Officers having taken their seats, and the Convention being thus permanently organized.

Mr. Magehan moved to proceed to the nomination of candidates for Canal Commissioner: which was agreed to, and the following nominations were made:

Mr. Magehan nominated SAMUEL D. KARNS.

Dunlap	"	JAS, M, POWER,
Drinker	"	CHESTER BUTLER,
Kausman	"	JOS, KONIGMACKER,
Jones	"	GEO. CRAFT,
Mackey	"	WM. TWEED,
Sanders	"	ED, E, BIDDLE,
Nicholson	"	JON, KNIGHT,
Potter	"	NER MIDDLESWARTH,
Fenlon	"	JOHN LINTON,
Lawson	"	JOS, F, QUAY,
Lowry	"	JOS, PATTON,

The nomination of Mr. Quay was withdrawn at his request.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a Candidate, with the following result.

FIRST BALLOT.

SAMUEL D. KARNS	had	33 votes,
JAMES M. POWER	"	31 "
Joseph Konigmacher	"	16 "
William Tweed	"	4 "
Ner Middleswarth	"	3 "
Chester Butler	"	6 "
Jonathan Knight	"	2 "
Joseph W, Patton	"	2 "
E. M, Biddle	"	2 "
George Craft	"	1 "
John Linton	"	1 "

Neither of the candidates having the majority, there was no election.

A number of the candidates were then withdrawn, and the Convention proceeded to a

SECOND BALLOT.

Samuel D, Karns	had	45 votes,
James M. Power	"	49 "
Joseph Konigmacher	"	6 "

Again no election; when Mr, Konigmacher was withdrawn, and the Convention passed to a

THIRD BALLOT.

Samuel D. Karns	had	44 votes
James M. Power	"	58 "

James M. Power having a majority of all the votes polled, was declared duly nominated as the Whig Candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. Kunkel submitted a resolution approving the nomination, and pledging it the support of the Convention; which was adopted.

Mr. Edie offered a resolution for the appointment of a state Committe by the President, to consist of fifteen members: which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Brady, a committee of nine was appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, as follows:

Messrs.—J, E, Brady, D; M, Smyser Jos. R, Chandler, Jno, C, Kunkel, Benj. Thomson. Maris Hoopes, John Covode, Banj Bartholomew and H. M. Brackenridge.

On motion of Mr. Mackey, the following committee were appointed to inform Mr. Power of his nomination, to wit:—L. A, Mackey, Jas, D, Dunlap, Ed, C, Markley, Alexander Hilands, and John M'Arum.

On motion Wm. T, Sanders, Jos, J, Clyde and A, J, Jones were appointed a committee of finance.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again at seven o'clock this evening.

Seven o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment.

The Chairman announced the following.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

John P, Sanderson of Lebanon,
Samuel D, Karns of Dauphin,
Jos. Konigmacher of Lancanter,
James Martin of Dauphin,
James Fox of do
Morton McMichael of Philadelphia.
George Erety of do
Theo. D, Cochran of Lancaster,
H. Jones Brooke of Delaware,
John R, Edie of Somorset;
Wm. Butler of Mifflin,
Jno, B, Johnson of Erie,
Jno, J, Slocum of Luzerne,
Edgar Cowan of Westmoreland,
W, J, Howard of Allegheny,

Mr. Magehan rose and addressed the Convention in a few remarks, in the course of which he stated that notwithstanding the defeat of the candidate he had the honor to nominate, Samuel D. Karns, he was authorized by that gentleman to state that his affection for Whig Principles were far superior to all personal considerations, and that he pledged himself most heartily to the ardent support of the nominee of the Whig party.

This announcement was received with unbounded applause.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the nomination was adopted unanimously, and by acclamation.

Mr. Brady, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following:

Whereas, It has never been the policy of the Democratic Whigs of Pennsylvania to disguise the principles they profess, or disown the measures they espouse and advocate, but rather to embrace every proper occasion to proclaim them to the world, and court the scrutiny of enlightened public opinion, persuaded that the more they are scrutinized and weighed, the stronger will be their hold upon public confidence and acceptance: and Whereas, The Convention of the party assuming to be the exclusive Democracy of the country, which assembled in this place on the 4th inst., did, by laying on the table a resolution reported by the committee on resolutions in that body, on the subject of discriminating duties, with an amendment offered thereto, sustaining the Tariff of 1842, and refusing again to take it up for final action, decline and shrink from avowing and proclaiming their position as a party, on this question of such vital interest and momentous concern to the people of Pennsylvania, in contravention of that spirit of openness and candor professed so emphatically in the preamble and resolutions adopted, and so signally falsified by their action: *And Whereas*, It is the desire of this Convention that the views and position of that portion of the community which it represents on this as well as on all other subjects, should be known and proclaimed, without disguise, reservation or concealment: *And Whereas*, The assembling of this Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner presents a convenient and suitable occasion to re-affirm them with the frankness and openness becoming freemen, proud of their principles, and not afraid to proclaim them in the face of the world; Therefore be it

Resolved, That in again unfurling the Whig banner we inscribe upon its folds, the same mottoes which emblazened it when we marched beneath it to victory and triumph in the glorious days of 1840, and when we rallied around it in the no less memorable struggle of 1844. Though pierced and torn in many a stubborn conflict, that "old flag" has never been lowered or surrendered, and shall wave over our heads to the latest moment of our political existence.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Peunsylvania solemnly re-iterate the expression of their unwavering devotion to the Tariff of 1842!—a Whig measure—the result of Whig policy—passed by a Whig Congress—and which has covered the country with blessings and benefits; and we most earnestly invite and adjure every true hearted Pennsylvanian, of whatever party name, to unite with us in endeavoring to rescue it from the disastrous overthrow with which it is now menaced by the National administration.

Resolved, That we denounce the anti-protection and free trade doctrines proclaimed by the President of the United States in his annual message to Congress; re-affirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his Treasury report; embodied in in the Bill to reduce the Revenue submitted under the favoring auspices of the President, to the Committee of Ways and Means, of the House af representatives of the United States; and endorsed as good by the deliberate sanction of the Locofoco party, through its delegates in Convention on the 4th of March instant. as false in theory, unfounded in principle, repudiated by experience, and as fatally subversive of every vital and cherished interest of Pennsylvania; which will paralyse the arm of industry, arrest enterprize midway in its career, close the shop of the artizan and mechanic, cause the products of agriculture to rot in the fields, and open a golden harvest to the shavers and speculators, and corrupt and venal tools of power, enriched by speculation and rioting in the "spoils" of office.

Resolved, That in view of the doctrines and policy of the dominant party as at present developed, as contrasted with their feigned professions in favor of protection and the Tariff of 1842, during the late Presidential contest, we ask the people of Pennsylvania whether they can still resist the conviction that they were then most grossly and wickedly deceived and deluded; and kindly, respectfully, but earnestly appeal to them to be deceived no longer, nor any further to confide in the selfish and corrupt leaders, who have lured them on to the virge of ruin.

Resolved, That the unqualified praise and unconditional approval of the course of policy pursued by the President and the Governor of this Commonwealth, expressed by the Democratic Convention in their resolutions, as published to the world, whilst the first is striving energeticaily to *destroy* the *protective system*, and the second *cordially seconds the endeavor*, replaces that party in the position it always occupied before it was found necessary to deceive Pennsylvania into the support of James K. Polk—that of the bitter, determined, and unrelenting enemies of the protection of American labor against foreign pauper competition.

Resolved, That the members of the Convention do most solemnly protest, and warn their fellow-citizens against the destructive policy of the National Administration, by which it is proposed that the immense mineral wealth, and the millions of investments in the manufactures of the country, shall be sacrificed to a modification of the Corn Laws of Great Britain, when it is known that Great Britain must have provisions from abroad, or her people must starve at home—and that the Government of that country will be compelled to take provisions from the United States, without any conditions of a reduction of the Tariff of 1842. This attempt to beguile the people with a pretended reciprocity of trade, is of the same character with the deceptive course that poclaimed the successful Presidential condidate (during the late canvass,) a "better friend of the Tarifl" than his illustrious opponent. The success that was built on falsehood, is to be sustained by deception.

Resolved, That in the name of the people of Pennsylvania, burthened as they are with taxes that will scarcely admit of any further augmentation, and bowed down beneath the load of an enormous debt, contracted in the construction of works of *National* utility, we claim our just share of the proceeds arising from the sale of the Public Lands, held in trust for the several States by the United States; and that it is one of the doctrines of the Whig party, now re-affirmed as earnestly as it is denied by our opponents, that such distribution, on the Federal or some other fair and just ratio, should be made without delay: Therefore.

Resolved That we accept the issue made by our opponents, of hopeless indefinite, remidyless *taxation*, with a still further increase of the burthen, on the one part, or *distribution*, with an immediate reduction and eventual removal of the burthen entirely; and espousing the last, will fearlessly and confidently await the decision of the people.

Resolved, That if we are to judge of the future from the past, the public works of Pennsylvania, if left as they have been, in the uncontrolled power and management of the dominant party, will remain as they always have been, a source and instrument of corruption, venality, peculation and fraud, absorbing unnecessarily a large portion of their revenue, in ministering to the cupidity and enriching the pockets of those entrusted with their management, and their train of useless, and often irresponsible hangers-on and followers.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the debt contracted in the construction our Public improvments rest alike upon our citizens, and that all are equally taxed to defray the interest and charges of management, it is eminently just that the Whig party should have a voice in regulating and controlling the expenditures upon them.

Resolved, That the retrenchment of the expensers of the National and State Governments, by cutting off all unnecessary expenditures, and introducing a rigid system of accountability and economy, is one of the measures to which the Whigs look for the relief of the people, and that they pledge themselves to the attainment of this object, so desirable to all, by endeavering to secure the election or appointment of men to office, who will labor faithfully to accomplish it.

Resolved, That we hold the principles of the Whig party adequate to all the wants and exigencies of the Government, and the rights and comforts of the people, and that they pledge themselves to the attainment of this object, so desirable to all, by endeavoring to secure the election or appointment of men to office, who will labor faithfully to accomplish it.

Resolved, That this Convention, profoundly impressed with a sense of the importance and truth of the doctrines hereinbefore set forth and expressed, present to the People of Pennsylvania, of all parties, who are penetrated with a like conviction, the name of JAMES M. POWER, as a candidate to fill the office of Canal Commissioner, at the ensuing General Election, as a gentleman every way qualified to carry them out in successful action, well deserving all their confidence, and eminently fitted to fill the station usefully and honorably, and who, if elected, will do all in his power to redeem the pldges and fulfil the promise made in his behalf.

The resolutions having been read a motion was made to proceed to their second reading; when they were postponed for the present.

Mr. Smyser then submitted to the Convention the following letter which was read and was greeted with rounds of applause.

HARRISBURG, March 11, 1846.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC WHIG CONVENTION NOW IN SESSION.

Sir: I desire through you to return my most grateful thanks to the members of the Convention who supported me as a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner. Although not favored by a majority of the votes of the body over which you preside, I beg leave to say that my zeal in the cause is not impaired, nor my desire for the success of the nominee, the less. In voting for Whig candidates, we substantially vote for Whig principles; the two are inseparable, and as I am determined to support Mr. Power with all honorable energy, I have only to entreat of my friends to "go and do likewise."

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. KARNS.

Mr. Kaufman also presented the following letter; which was read, and was cheered with no less anthusiasm.

HUGHES' HOTEL, March 11, 1846.

GEO. DARSIE, ESQ.

Dear Sir: Understanding that misrepresentations prevail that some of the candidates before the Convention are dissatisfied with the choice, the undersigned takes the occasion to say that the nominee of the Convention, James M. Power, meets with his warm and cordial approval, and that he pledges himself and his friends of the "Old Guard," to use their utmost endeavors to procure the triumphant election of that nominee.

Yours, respectfully,
JOS. KONIGMACHER.

On motion, the consideration of the resolutions was resumed on second reading, and being again before the Convention, able and animated speeches were made by Messrs. Randall of Philadelphia, Smyser of Adams, Brady of Franklin, Gowan of Westmoreland, Johnson of Erie, Conrad McMichael, and Chandler of Philadelphia; when the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion,

The thanks of the Convention were voted to the Commissioners of Dauphin county for the use of the Court House; and to officers for the faithful discharge of their duties.

It was then resolved that the proceedings of the Convention be published in all the Whig papers of the Commonwealth; when

On motion

Three hearty cheers were given for Power, and three for Karns; when

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY TO CONSTRUCT A REILROAD THROUGH PENNSYLVANIA IN A DIRECTION FROM BALTIMORE TO THE OHIO RIVER AT THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the assent of this commonwealth be and the same is hereby given and granted to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company incorporated by an act of the legislature of the state of Maryland passed on the twenty-eighth day of February Anno Domini one thovsand eight hundred and twenty seven, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company" to locate and construct and maintain a continuation of the railroad of the said company from the town of Cumberland in the state of Maryland to the city of Pittsburgh, under and subject to the provisions, conditions and restrictions hereinafter enacted; *Provided*, That within six months after the completion of said railroad to Pittsburgh, and semi-annually thereafter, the prper officers or agents of the said Baltmore and Ohio Railroad company shall make out, under oath affirmation, and trasmit to the treasurer of this state a statement exhibiting the amount of tonnage of whatsoever kind or description and the number of passengers that may have passed over the entire length of said road between Pittsburgh and Cumberland during the preceding six months, and that they shall also at the same time pay into the treasury of this commonwealth a tax or duty on all tonnage of whatsoever kind or deocription, except the ordinary baggage of passengers that may have passed over the entire length of said road between Cumberland and Pittsburgh during the last preceding six months, at such rate as the legislature may hereafter direct, not exceeding twenty-five cents on every ton thereof, and also pay into the treasury aforesaid at the same time a tax or duty on all passengers that may have passed over the entire distance of said road between the aforesaid points during the last preceding six months at such rates as the legislature may hereafter direct, not exceeding fifty cents for each passenger, until a railroad shall be constructed connecting the Columbia with the said Baltimore and Ohio railroad by means of the Cumberland Valley or any other railroad, and when such connecting road shall be constructed, the said tax or duty on passengers shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each passenger, and the legislature hereby reserves the right to adopt such additional measures to secure a faithful compliance with the conditions of this proviso as may hereafter be deemed necessary. Provided also, That if it shall be deemed necessary, the governor of this commonwealth may appoint a state agent or agents, not exceeding one for each train of cars, who shall have the right to travel at all times over said road between Cumberland and Pittsburgh in the cars or other vehicles of said sompany as shall or may be used for the transportation of passengers, free of any charge, who shall have free access at all times to examine and inspect the books, accounts, waybills, of frieght; permits, manifests, and all such other books and papers of said company as may be necessary and proper to enable the said agent or agents to ascertain and keep a true and just account of all the goods, wares, merchandize and tonnage of every kind and description that shall or may be carried or transported on or over said road between Cumberland and Pittsburg, and the number of passengers travelled on the same, *And provided also* That if a greater number of agents on said road shall be required by any act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, the governor may appoint an additional number who shall have a right to pass free of charge as aforesaid.

Section 2. That the said railroad shall be located north and east of the Manongahela river by such route as the said company may deem expedient, and the said company may proceed to construct the said road upon the like principles and plans and under and subject to same regulations, powers, immunities, privileges, conditions and restrictions as are given, granted, enjoined and provided in the said act of the state of Maryland, so far as the same or any clause or part thereof may not be inconsistent with this act. Provided, That no lateral road exceeding one mile in length shall be made or caused to be made, purchased or caused to be purchased, leased or rented by said company within the state of Pennsylvania, without the consent of the legislature thereof. And provided further, That no sum or sums of money shall be borrowed by said company for which a certificate for a less amount than fifty dollars shall be issued, and said company shall not either in the state of Maryland, Virginia or Pennsylvania make issue or utter or cause to be made issued or uttered any certificate or note of any amount whatsoever calculated for or intended as a

circulating medium: *Provided also*, That the said company shall not construct or cause to be constructed any lateral railroad having for its object a connexion with the Ohio river below the city of Pittsburgh, nor connect with railroad which shall connect with the Ohio river above the mouth of the Great Kenawha, without the consent of Pennsylvania.

Section 3. That full right and privilege is hereby reserved to this commonwealth to the Franklin Railroad company or any company or companies which now are or may hereafter be incorporated by the legislature of this commonwealth to connect with and intersect the said railroad by any other railroad or railroads canal or canals, or other works, at any point or points either in the said commonwealth or in the states of Maryland or Virginia, and the acceptance of this act by the said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company shall be deemed and taken as the assent of the said company to such connection and intersection. *Provided* That that the said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company shall not be entitled to any of the priviliges or enjoy any of the benefits conferred by this act until the state of Maryland shall by law extend the rights and priviliges granted by the sixth section of the act of the state of Maryland passed April first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, entitled "A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Susquehanna and Patapsco Canal company, passed December session, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, to the state of Pennsylvania, as such person or persons or company as may be appointed by the state of Pennsylvania, so as to give the said state of Pennsylvania, person or persons or company like powers and privileges ar are conferred by the said sixth section of the act to construct, use, control, repair and preserve a railroad from the Pennsylvania state line; or from Hagerstown, throug such portions of the state of Maryland not further west than Hancock, or further east than Williamsport, as may be selected by said state of Pennsylvania or such person or persons or company authorized by the state of Pennsylvania, so to do as most eligible and convenient to form a connection with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; nor shall the said company transport any produce or merchandize on any part of their road within this commonwealth except the baggage of passengers, until the right shall be secured from the states of Maryland and Virginia to the state of Pennsylvania, or to any company which shall be incorporated for that purpose by the said state, to construct a railroad with one or more tracks through the state of Marylaed, and to cooect with the said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at any point in the State of Maryland and Virginia not farther east than Williamsport and Martinsburg, nor farther west than Hancok, without any other restrictions than such as are contained in the said sixth section of the act entiled, "A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Susquehanna and Patapsco Canal company," passed December session one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and with the privilege of erecting the necessary buildings and depots in the state of Virginia at the point of intersection for the accomodation of the business of the connecting load; *Provided*, That if a railroad shall be constructed connecting the Cumberland Valley Railroad with the said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad within the territory of Pennsylvania, then the foregoing proviso shall be void and of no effect.

Section 4. That no persons or property which shall have passed or shalll be destined to pass on the said railroad west of Cumberland shall be subject to any lower rates of toll and of transportation per mile between Baltimore and Cumberland than may be charged by the said company upon like property passing upon that part of the said railroad which lies east of the town of Cumberland, and the said Baltimore and Ohio railroad company shall not charge nor permit to be charged, a greater amount per mile for tolls and transportation on their road wast of any point of connexion or intersection, for persons or things to pass or having passed upon the intersecting or connecting railroad or canal constructed by authority of Pennsylvania that may be at the same time charged on their road west of the point of intersection, as aforesaid, on like persons or things to pass, or having passed, on that part of their road east of such intersection or connection.

Section 5. That the said Baltimore and Ohio railroad company shall so conduct and regulate the the trade and travel on their said railroad, whether the same be with tneir own locomotives, cars, or other means of transportation, of by locomotives, cars, or such means of transportation used on the said road by their agents or contractors, or other persons, that a convenient oppertunity shall be allowed, permitted and given at such points of intersection of persons or things travelling or transported on the said road, or on such railroads as afoaesaid, made to connect with said Baltimore and Ohio railroad, by virtue of this act, to pass to or from such railroads so connecting with the same, so that there may be like convenience to pass the trade and travel to and from said Baltimore and Ohio railroad, from and to such roads as may connect with the same as to pass to and from Baltimore.

Sec. 6 That the rates of toll and transportation respectively to be charged at any time on that part of the railroad of the said company in Pennsylvania on any kind of property, or upon persons passing east or west, shall not be greater than the rates of tolls of transportation respectively charged at the same time on the same kind of property, on that part of the railroad in the same direction on that part of the railroad in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and no preference shall at any time be given to the goods or commodities of any person or persons, as regards priority of transportation, but they shall be carried by the said company to their respective places of destination, in the order of time in which they shall be delivered to the said company for that purpese.

Sec. 7 That the said company may sue and be sued in like manner as other corporote bodies within this commonwealth sue and are sued, and in all matters and things which may in any way relate to or concern the exercise or abuse of the rights, priviliges, powers and franchises hereby granted, and also in all things which may relate to or concern a compliance with a breach of the conditions and provisions of this act, the said company shall be subject to and under the control of the authorities of Pennsylvania as if the said company had been created by a law of this commonwealth, and in any suit, action or proceeding at law against the said company, the process may be served, within the proper county or district, upon any officer or agent of the said company.

Sec. 8. That that part of the Baltimore and Ohio company road hereby authorized to be made within this state is hereby declared to be a public highway, and shall be open to the use of such person or persons or company as may determine or choose to place cars on said road for the conveyance of or the transportation of property of any description upon the payment of such rates of toll as the president and directors of said company may establish, not however exceeding the rates of toll established, or that may be established for the Columbia and Philadelphia railway for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Sec. 9 That it shall be the duty of the president and managers of said company, so soon as said railroad is completed from Cumberland to Pitsburgh, to prepare a full and accurate account of the costs of said railroad from Pittsburgh to the Maryland line, authenticated by the oath or affirmation of the president and secretary of said company, and communicate the same to the auditor general of this commonwealth, who shall file the statement in his office.

Sec. 10. That the stock of said company, to an amount equal to the cost of of the construction of that part of their road situated in Pennsylvania, shall be subject to taxation by this commonwealth in the same manner and at the same rate as other similar property is or may be subject; and it shall be the duty of the said company to cause their treasurer, upon the declaration of any dividend after the road shall have been completed to Pittsburgh, to retain out of said dividend and pay into the treasury of this state any tax to which said proportion of stock is liable. And said company shall annually, in the month of January, make a statement to the Legislature, under oath or affimation of the President thereof, of its affairs, and the business done upon said road during the previous year, said statement to contain a full and accurate account of the number of passegers, amount and weight of produce, merchandise, lumber, coal and minerals transported on said road east of Pittsburgh and west of Cumberland.

Sec. 11. That the mode of ascertaining damages which may be sustained by persons in consequence of the said railroad passing through their lands or by the taking of materials to construct or repair the same in Pennsylvania as is provided for in the fifteenth section of the of Maryland aforesaid, for like damages done in that state; and the provisions of the sixteenth and seventeenth sections of the said act of Maryland shall also be extended to that part of the said road which may be in Pennsylvania, excepting the word "timber" in the said fifteenth section, which material shall be obtained of the owner only by agreement or purchase, and in all cases of assessed damages where the title to the land is in dispute or where the parties ar dissatisfied with the finding of the jury, or the owner, his agent or attorney, duly authorized to receive the amount of damages, cadnot be found for the space of three months after the assessment, the said amount shall be paid into the court of the proper county by the said company on the expiration of the saib term of three months, for the use of the person or persons who may be lawfully entitled thereto. Provided, That the owners of the said real estate and materials, or the company, if dissatisfied with the report of the jury, shall have a right to appeal from the award of the said jury within twenty days after the confirmation of the same by the court, on complying with the provisions of the act of assembly of the 16th June, 1837, entitled "An act relating to reference and arbitration," and said appeals shall be afterwards tried by a jury as in other causes, wherever they have been entered; but in case the said company be the appellant, the appeal shall be entered under the provisions of the act of assembly this commonwealth passed 22d March, 1817, entitled "An act relative to suits brought by or against corporations."—Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the said company to enter upon any lands or take any property without making compensation to the owners of said property or giving adequate security therefor.

Sec. 12. That if any person or persons shall wilfully injure, impair or destroy, or cause to be injured, impaired or destroyed, any part of the said railroad or any of the property of said company in this commonwealth, such person or persons so offending, shall each of them for every such offence forfeit and pay to said company a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars. which may be recovered in the name of said company by action of debt in the court of common pleas of the county wherein the offences been committed, and shall also be subject to indictment in the court of quarter sessisons of such county, and upon conviction of such offence shall be punished by fine and imprisoment at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 13. That if said company misuse or abuse the priviliges hereby granted, the legislature reserve the right to repeal this act. And for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this act have been misused, it shall be lawful for the legislature to direct, or the governor to order, a scire facias to be issued out of the supreme court of Pennsylvania (which shall be executed by the sheriff of any county of this commonwealth upon the president or any officer or agent of said corporation, at least twenty days before tha commencement of the term of said court) calling on said corporation to shew cause wherefore the act hereby granted shall not be declared null and void.

Sec. 14. That the supplement to an act to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company to construct a railroad through Pennsylvania in a direction from Baltimore to the Oeio river, approved twentieth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and the act to which it was a supplement be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. That if the railroad by this act authorized to be constructed by the said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company be not commenced within two years and finished within ten years from the date of this act, then this act shall be null and void.

From Washington.

29th Congress---1st Session.

A TARIFF AND ANTI-TARIFF SCENE.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1846.

The ways and doings of the British Free Trade party in this country, and their co-workers and co-adjutors, the Lordly Manufacturers of England, are rapidly developing themselves!

The proceedings of Congress being dull to-day, I accepted an invitation to visit the room of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, where I found a Mr. Homer, brother to Sidney Homer, whose anti-tariff letter appeared in the last number of the "Union," exhibiting about 200 specimens of goods of English manufacture, with like goods of American production, and prices attached to each—in order to convince members of Congress that our Tariff ought to be struck down!

I don't know whether I enjoyed an hour's time more heartily. Mr. Homer is a gentlemenly person, who seems to understand the wants of the English Manufacturers admirably well Indeed he told those present that he had resided in Manchester, England, for ten years, engaged in sending British goods to this country, and that he left England to reside in the United States in 1842. He has amassed a large fortune, and seems to come to instruct Congress in behalf of "Sir Robert Walker," on the one side, and the Maunfacturers of Manchester on the other. He brings a letter of instruction and recommendation from Mr. Alex. Henry, a great capitalist in Manchester, which is dated January 3, 1846, and was received per the steamer Hibernia. A part of this letter, Mr. Homer exhibits to those who wish to puruse it, The British writer of it, in speaking of Mr. Polk's anti-tariff message to Congress, exclaims —"A second Daniel come to jugdment! A second Sir. Richard Cobden!" He praises the message very much—thereby showing how highly it is appreciated by the British Manufacturers!

In regard to Mr. Homer's mission to instruct Congress into the belief that it would be best to break down the American Manufacturers and exhault those of Great Britain, Mr. Henry writes: "I am glad that you, whose long experience as our Importer, enables you so well to understand the subject, have taken it in hand; for if the object of those at Washington be to obtain sound information and arrive at just conclusions in the proposed alterations of the present tariff, the information which you can lay before them will be highly valuable.

There were present in the room while I was there, Messrs. Stewart, Collamer, and Hubbard, of the, House Mr. Wethered of Baltimore. Also two or three anti-tariff members, who left. You may well imagine that such gentlemen as I have named would, under the circumstances, put some searching questions to Mr. Homer, coming there for such a purpose and so recommended! And I assure you that they did put them! Mr. Homer answered as well perhaps as any free trader could—but never have I seen a man so completely cornered.

He exhibited two pieces of calico which he said had been manufactured by Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, who sold them one for 17 cents per yard and the other for 14 or 15. Mr. Wethered said there was a mistake in this, and went up to the Senate and requested Mr. Simmons to come down into the Committee room, who readily assented to the request. He said the pieces in question were none of his manufacture, and from the quality the best piece was not worth over 12½ cents, and the other not over 10½ per yard. Those persons from whom Mr Homer had obtained tyem, had deceived him

Mr. H. said the manufacturers of this species of goods made a profit of from 60 to 80 per centum. Mr. Hubbard asked him why then more persons did not invest their capital in such profiable business? He asked Mr. Homer why he did not embark in the business? The latter replied that he world invest $50,000 in it, if he did not fear that so many would rush into the enterprse as to bring down the profits, by competition, so low as to destroy business. Mr Stewart asked if that was not the American doctrine, that competition reduced not only profits, but the prices? Mr. Collamar asked who but the great mass of the people reaped the benefit from this competition among manufacturing capitalists. Mr. Hubbard wanted Mr. Homer to say, if the reason why he did not invest his capital in this line of business was because competition would bring down the prices of the goods manufactured? Mr. Homer faltered in his reply, and said there were several reasons why he would not engage in manufactures. One was, that the market would be fluctuating.

Mr. Wethered, seeing the state of things and exercising his compassion said it was too bad for so many to be against one. He hoped the Tariff folks in Congress would also have a committee room, as well as the British manufacturers, with specimens for examination and comparison, and that they would appoint some sensible gentleman to superintend it and argue the matter single handed with Mr. Homer. Whereupon the gentlemen made their bows and took their leave. I fear Mr. Homer will find his mission too hot for him. The American people don't like these kind of missions on be half of British manufacturers who seek the destruction of the American Tariff, however plausible and right the thing may appear in the eyes of Mr. Polk or Mr. Walker.

POTOMAC.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

The Democratic Union "Burst-ed its Boiler."

About 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, whilst we were sitting in our sanctum conversing with a friend, we were aroused by a terrible explosion, and crash of timber and glass scattered in fragments against our walls and on the pavements before our door, which proved to be occasioned by the bnrsting of the boiler of the steam engine of the "Democraic Union." It exploded with a report as from a heavy piece of ordnance.

The engine was in the basement of the four story building occupied by the Union. The head of the boiler flew upward with such powerful force, as to cut away the heavy girders of the first and second floors, and pass through the third floor to the ceiling of the fourth story! ripping and tearing everything in its course, and scattering destruction all around. The doors and windows of the basement and first floor, and every thing near the engine, were shattered to atoms, and even the wall of the building was bulged out and so much injured that it will be necessary to rebuild it. There was a terrible scatterment amongst the type in the second story, and lots of "*pi*" made. Notwithstanding there were from thirty to forty persons in the building at the explosion, but three or four were at all injured, and they but slightly—a most miraculous escape. Mr. Lescure, one of the proprietors, was standing at the front door, and was thrown violently into the street. He was struck on the head by some fragment, and slightly hurt. One of the boys on the first floor was a little scalded; and the foreman and one of the boys were standing at a desk on the third floor, within a few feet of the spot where the head of the boiler went through.—The foreman was raised from his feet, & in descending lodged amongst the broken timbers of the floor. He escaped wholly uninjured, but we rather guess, he was a LEETLE frightened.

Altogether it was a most frightful accident, and it is wonderful that no destruction of life attended it. The editors of the Union are the State Printers, and the accident will occasion some delay in the public printing. The damage done is estimated at several thousand dollars.—Pa. Intel.

RIGHT OF WAY MEETING AT PITTSBURGH.

A meeting of the citizens of Allegheny county was held in Pittsburgh on the 17th inst. Among the resolutions adopted is the following:—

5. RESOLVED, That we, the citizens of Pittsburg, here assembled, of ALL parties pledge ourselves unanimously to support no man, NOW OR HEREAFTER, FOR ANY OFFICE, who opposes the Right of Way, and we recomend to our citizens of Western Pennsylvania to pursue the same course.

The Gazette in speaking of the meeting, says:—

As the people of all the Western counties are now moving in this great matter we ask their attention to the 5th resolution passed at our meeting, in reference to supporting men for office opposed to the right of way. If the right of way bill is defeated we must make this a question hereafter in all our elections for State officers, and support men in favor of the right of way without any regard to their politics. This is the determination of all parties in this section. If the bill becomes a law at this session, of course this will not be necessary; political matters will then take their ordinary course. But if the bill is defeated we must make this the great question at our fall elections for Canal Commissioners and members of the Legislature.

COAL TRADE.

A fleet of thirty vessels, laden with anthracite coal, left Port Richmond—the Delaware river depot of the Reading Railroad—on Saturday, all bound for Eastern ports.

The Tariff.

The proposed tariff of Mr. Walker, upon examination, is found to be more unjust to the manufacturers than could have been expected by the most ultra free-traders. The manufacturers, indeed, scarcely have a moderate protection given them in the proposed law. In the debates upon the tariff, England and her new policy have been held up as models for our example; but we find that, instead of following the pattern set us, our manufacturers are to do their business under less favorable circumstances than those of Great Britain.

Their modifications have been made with a view of making cheap bread, and of cheapening the articles consumed by manufaturers. Here the new bill imposes on the artucles used by manufacturers of cotton a tariff equal to the amount of the tariff on the goods themselves; thus placing our manufacturers at a positive disadvantage in competing with England in the markets of the world.

To show how much more liberal England is than Mr. Walker, it is sufficient to say, that out of near five hundred articles, upon which the duty was repealed or reduced in 1845, there was not an article which could be eaten, but all were used for manufacturing purposes. In our new tariff, the 20 per cent. schedule is chiefly occupied with enumerating articles not made in this country, but which are used to a large exteut in manufacturing. The 10 and 5 per cent. schedules are also nearly filled in this way, and if the framers of the bill tried to place our manufacturers at the mercy of Europe, it could not have been done more effectually.

The bill, in all its details, is grossly unjust, and when it shall come before Congress we hope that it will be disputed at every point. It cannot fail to prostrate many of our factories, and the Whigs owe it to themselves to give the bill an opposition so effectual that all the ruin it causes shall be chargeable to its supporters.—New York Express.

First Gun of the Campaign of 1848!

NEW HAMPSHIRE REVOLUTIONIZED!

The Boston papers of Friday morning bring us later and more decisive returns of the New Hampshire election. There is no choice of Governor, or Member of Congress; and the Radical Loco Focos will be in a minority in the new Legislature. Of the twelve Senators, the Loco Focos have so far only two; and the vacancies, which will be numerous, will be pretty certainly filled by Whigs or Independent Democrats: thus giviug the opposition the entire control of the Legislature. Upon this body will devolve the choice of Governor, and of a United States Senator for the unexpired term of one year, and a full term of six years.

General James Wilson is one of the representatives elect, of Keene. This gentleman has been previous to the last year, at the West, in an official capacity; and was a famous Whig orator during the Harrison campaign of 1840; and a prominent member of the National Convention which nominated Gen. Harrison. —Pa. Intel.

Glass Manufactories.

There are now nineteen flintglass manufactories (says the Brooklyn Advertiser) in full opertion in this country, affording employment to upwards of six thousand persons. Before the passage of the tariff of 1842 there were but four or five in operation, some of them but partially worked, and the workmen were idle. The operatives are all now employed, their wages thirty three per cent. higher than in 1842, and the glass is of superior manufacture to a foreign article. Three millions of dollars are annually expended in American materials and labor by our manufacturers in this branch of industry, and not twenty-four thousand dollars for foreign products. If the proposed reduction af the tariff takes place, it will in a great measure destroy the American manufactories of flnt glass, throw a great number out of employment and destroy the consumption of the products of American labor to the amount of a million & a half of dollars. This money will go to Europe to pay for European products and European labor. This interest particularly requires protection, because there are so many interests benefited, the whole materials used coming from the bowles of the earth, and are therefore a clear gain to the country.

Shipwreck.

We learn from the New Bedford Mercury that the brig Haidee, Chapman, of and from London, December 28, for Kingston, Jamaica, broached to and capsized while scudding in a gale (no date) latitude 39 24, longitude 52. The master, second officer, and nine men were washed overboard and lost. The survivors, (being the first officer and four men,) after being forty-eight hours on the wreck were taken off by the schooner. Three Sisters of Ellsworth, Maine, and landed at Tarpaulin Cove the 9th inst.

MISSIONARY IN SOUTH AFRICA KILLED.—Cape of Good Hope newspapers to December 14 contain an account of the murder of the Rev. Mr. Scholtz, of the Berlin Society mission. He was assailed while on his way to Kaffirland to join the mission. Three or four Kaffirs attacked the encampment in the night, and stabbed and killed the missionary and another man in company. The attack took place on the Fish river, a few miles from Port Peddie. The British authorities at the Cape had made a demand upon the Kaffir Chiefs for the murderer, but at the last accounts he had not been produced.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

23 Bbls flour superfine.
7 Bags Do
2 Do Rye.
3 Do Buckwheat.

On hand and for sale by
m 10, '46. J J & H F SHELL.

FARMERS

Look Here.

WE the undersigned having established ourselves as a firm in the Eagle Foundry of Berlin, have now on hands a new

PLOUGH,

which has lately been patented It is a self-sharpening and can be made to different kinds, such as the bar shear, or shear and cutter seporate. or the pieces can all be made of wrought Iron with very little labour, in short it is the best plough ever brought to this county.—Likewise the Crocket Plough, which is an excellent plough for rough land, also

STOVES

of various kinds among them is a cooking stove for burning wood or coal.

KETTLES of different sizes.

HOLLOW WARE

of all kinds. Also castings for machinery, &c., all of which are made of the best kind of material and on the shortest notice. Please call and examine for yourselves.

HOUSER, CONRAD & KRISSINGER.
February 17, 1846-3m

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$4 00 a 5 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	80 a 0 90
Rye,	"	62 a 0 65
Corn,	"	60 a 0 65
Oats,	"	40 a 0 45
Potatoes	"	50 a 0 75
Apples,	"	50 a 0 71
" dried	"	1 00 a 1 00
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a 2 00
Butter,	per pound,	12 a 0 15
Beef,	"	3 a 0 4
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7 0 8

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.	
Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1
Bank of Middleton,	1
Carlisle Bank	1
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	ps
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	"
Wyoming Bank	"
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	1
Ohio.	
Mount Pleasant	1
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	½
Columbus	1
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	1
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	5
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	1½
Farmers Bank of Canton	20
Urbana,	40
Indiana.	
State Bank and branches,	1
State Scrip, $5's	3
Illinois.	
State Bank 50 | Shawnetown	—
Missouri.	
State bank	1
Tennessee.	
Memphis 3 | Other solvent banks	3
North Carolina.	
All solvent banks	2
South Carolina.	
All solvent banks	2
New England.	
New England	1
New York.	
New York city par | Other banks	1
Virginia.	
Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston, and his offices in these several places are located as follows:—

Philadelphia—No. 59 Pine Street.
New York—No. 16 Nassau "
Baltimore—S. E. Corner of Balt-& Cal st
Boston—No 16 State st.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

ERRATA.—In the communication of "Senex" last week., in 2d paragraph the word "through" was omitted; in 5th paragraph, "equal in distant" should have read "equi-distant."

Railroad Bill.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bill, as passed by the Senate, will be found on the first and second pages of this day's paper.

Canal Commissioner.

By the proceedings of the Whig State Convention, which we publish to-day, it will be seen that JAMES M. POWER of Mercer county, has been put in nomination as the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Godey's Lady's Book.---Here Again!

The March number is on our table—equal, in all respects, to its predecesors. The "Book" has long stood at the head of the literary Magazines of the country, and the present number fully sustains its high character. The engravings are beautiful, and the reading matter is unusually interesting.

The Railroad Bill.

The Bill for the "right of way" was up in the House of Representatives on the 12th. Mr. Burnside moved to postpone it, in order to take up the Pennsylvania Railroad Bill—which was agreed to, 47 to 46. A motion to postpone both bills till Monday the 15th, was then carried, 49 to 45.

Land Sales in New York.

Mr. Gerrit Smith, of Petersborough, New York, is the owner of 750,000 acres of landed property in that state, which he proposes to sell at auction, in the Months of June, July and August, next. The lands are situated in forty-five counties, and the auction will be held at fifteen different places, on different days,

The Candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. JAMES M. POWER whose name the reader perceives we have raised to our mast-head as the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, is represented by those who know him as being a man of strict integrity & every way qualified for the office to which he has been nominated His nomination by so respectable and intelligent a body as the Whig State Convention, is of itself sufficient evidence of this fact. Believing, therefore, that Mr. Power's election would be a benefit to the Commonwealth and the people, we shall use our humble efforts to the accomplishment of so desirable an object. The office of Canal Commissioner is an important one, and as it is said and believed that the present board are not managing the public works as they ought to be managed, it is the duty of the whigs, who have to contribute their share of taxes for the payment of the interest upon the cost of those works, to endeavor by all fair and honorable means in their power, to elect their candidate at the ensuing election.

Important from Harrisburg.

Our intelligence from Harrisburg in regard to the prospect of carrying the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bill in the House of Representatives is of a rather unfavorable character. Philadelphia is bringing all her influence to bear against it. Deaf to the voice of reason and of justice, her whole energies are bent upon the defeat of a measure, the success of which she blindly judges would operate to her disadvantage. Forgetful of the favors she has hertofore received from our Legislatures, she engages in endeavors to inflict great and lasting injury upon those to whom she is mostly indebted for her past prosperity. Selfish in the extreme, she grudges to the city of Baltimore an equal chance with herself for the western trade and travel—and in order to make sure of defeating her rival, she would sacrifice the interests of at least one-third of the citizens of the Commonwealth. Such is the sense of justice and of gratitude, the wisdom and the magnanimity by which Philadelphia is governed in the course she is pursuing in regard to this great and important public measure. Let her go on in her mad career if she chooses; let her do all the harm that she can, while she possesses the power; but let her remember also, that for the injuries she may inflict upon the people of Pennsylvania now, she will be made to atone hereafter.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of Somerset county, of all parties, convened at the Court House on the spur of the moment, before the sitting of the Court, on Saturday the 21st day of March 1846, DANIEL WEYAND Esq. was called to the Chair, Solomon Baldwin, Isaac Hugus, Esq. Capt. Thomas King, Henry Younkin and Wm. H. Postlethwaite, Esq. were chosen as Vice Presidents, and John Neff, Josiah Lichtenberger, John O. Kimmel, and Ross Forward, Esqs., were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Saml W. Pearson, Esq. a committee consisting of Saml W Pearson, S. Gebhart, A. J. Ogle, F. M. Kimmel and J. Row Esqs. was appointed by the President to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who after a short deliberation, through their Chairman, Saml W. Pearson, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas in 1828 the representatives of the South Western counties in the Legislature were induced to advocate a central line of internal Improvements by the repeated and solemn pledges of Eastern Representatives, that when the Southern and Western counties should want their aid, for a like purpose it should be freely given. And Whereas upon the faith of said pledges, the present line of Internal Improvements were constructed at an expense of 40 millions of dollars, for the payment of which every section of the State has always deemed itself pledged, and for the payment of the interest thereon, all the people of the State are alike burdened with taxes. And whereas the southern and western counties have hitherto uncomplaining by borne their share of the burdens without any of the benefits of the present Public Works. And whereas a desperate effort is now making by the selfish and sordid capitalists of Philadelphia to defeat the "Right of Way to the B. & O. R. company, through the southern part of our state to Pittsburgh.

Resolved, that while we view with pride and gratitude the noble conduct of the respectable minority of our eastern brethern and their noble hearted representative, the Hon. Charles Gibbons, in fulfilling the pledges made to the west in former years, which all HONORABLE men ought to regard, we cannot but denounce as base and dishonorable the position of those who contemptously oppose all measures which in their blind jealousy and selfishness, they think cannot be made altogether tributary to their own aggrandizement.

Resolved, That if the Bill, granting said "right of way," now before the House of Representatives be defeated by the machinations of its infatuated opponents, the time will have arrived when "forbearance shall have ceased to be a virtue," and we the people of Somerset county solemnly warn our Eastern brethern, that the storm of indignation now brewing in the western horizon will soon burst upon them in the thunder tones of a deeply injured people, who know their RIGHTS and are determined to maintain them.

Resolved, That the time for argument as to the policy of granting the "right of way," which to us is as clear as the sun at noonday, is past, and it is now sufficient for us to say, that the citizens of the south-west have RIGHTS, no longer to be sued for as FAVORS, and if those rights be disregarded by the Legislature, it will become a subject of inquiry with them, how far they shall submit in future to the dictation of a moneyed aristocracy, who batten upon the rise and fall of state stocks, who have no interest in common with other classes of citizens, and who are now evidently endeavoring to sway the destines of this great commonwealth.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that Philadelphia city and county, and a few other eastern counties have hitherto been reaping all the BENEFITS of our Public Works, paying no greater proportion for their support, than those sections which have been reaping INJURY only, and that continually, the time will have arrived, at the defeat of the "right of way" bill, when it will become a matter of grave consideration with those thus injured, whether they shall hereafter contribute any thing more to the state treasury in the shape of taxes. Let those who dance pay the piper.

Resolved, That the issue involved in this measure is simply, whether the Penna. bondholders in Phila. shall rule Penna. or whether Penna. shall rule the holders of her bonds in common with all her other citizens.

Resolved, That all the members of the Legislature, who, although not immediately interested in the "right of way," on account of locality, have nevertheless given their aid and votes to the bill, have our most hearty thanks for their generous support of a measure of such vital importance to this part of the state.

Resolved, That we heartily respond in spirit to the sentiments of a circular just received from Harrisburg, recommending meetings of the people, and especially a General Mass Convention proposed to be held in Allegheny city on the 8th of April next.

Resolved, That should the "right of way" be defeated, this county will send delegates to said Convention, and that the Hon. J. S. Black, A. J. Ogle, S. Gebhart, Jacob Philippi, Isaac Ankeny, John Witt, John Hanna, Peter Meyers and Daniel Lepley, Esqs. be an executive committee with power to appoint delegates to the above proposed convention, or any other that may be called for similar purposes.

The following resolutions were offered by A. J. OGLE Esq., and were also unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the expression made by that distinuguished Philadelphian, the Hon. JOHN SWIFT, "that if the right of way should by any possibility pass he would be one of 10,000 to march and prevent by force the first spade from being inserted in the soil of Pennsylvania" is decidedly funny, and exhibits a recklassness with regard to his personal safety which is as lamentable as his ignorance of the fact that the state limits are not terminated by the Schuylkill but extend "CLEAR OUT BACK" even beyond the Susquehannah.

Resolved, That we recommend to the said chivalrous Swift and his 9999 valiant compeers who intend fighting the battle of the SPADES, before they mount their barbed steeds to send out a scouting party for the purpose of examining the mountain CLUBS, and if their HEARTS do not admonish them, that the safety of their DIAMONDS requires them to continue capering nimbly in their aristocratic parlors: why then let them come on—our TRAP is always set, and they are hereby respectfully notified that although for the purposes of birbery fraud and corruption their pile far exceeds ours in magnitude, yet at that other game we can't be bluffed.

On motion Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers, and a copy of them forwarded instanter to Col. Edie our Representative, to be presented and read in the House of Representatives, and that the same be published in all the papers in the state friendly to the great measure now agitating our section of country.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1846.

Unprecedented Flood in the Susquehanna.

BRIDGES AT HARRIGBURG AND CLARK'S FERRY, AND ON THE JUNIATA SWEPT AWAY, AND A VAST AMOUNT OF OTHER PROPERTY DESTROYED!

The heavy rain on Friday night last, carrying with it a great portion of the immense body of snow which was accumulated on the mountains and hills in the vicinity of the Susquehanna and its tributaries, caused the river to rise to an unprecedented height, and a vast amount of private and public property has been destroyed.

The river at this point commenced rising rapidly on Saturday morning, and continued to rise till Sunday about noon, at which time it had risen to the extraordinary height of about 21 feet above its ordinary level; completely covering the large Island opposite our borough, and spreading over a large portion of the lower end of the town, in some instances rising to the second stories of the houses and driving the people from their homes to seek shelter elsewhere from the raging element. The highest rise in the Susquehanna in the recollection of our oldest inhabitants, was the memorable "pumpkin flood" of 1784, which did not exceed, if it equalled this in height, and was not any thing like so destructive.

The one half of the old Harrisburg Bridge from the Harrisburg shore to the Island has been completely swept away, piers and all. The other end withstood the shock and remains firm. The three middle spans fell between three and four o'clock on Sunday morning, with a tremendous crash, which awakened us out of our sleep, a distance of two squares off. The end resting on the Island fell about nine o'clock, and the last span on this shore gave way about two o'clock in the afternoon. It fell with a heavy crash, and floated majestically down the stream. The scene on the bank of the river at this time was exceedingly animated, the shore being lined with an immense mass of human beings, of both sexes and all ages and conditions, drawn together to witness this last scene of this catastrophy, and to gaze in amazement and awe at the power of the raging torrent, as it rushed onward in its majesty and might.

This Bridge was erected from 1813 to 1817, by the celebrated architect Burr, at a cost of nearly $200,000, and we believe the second bridge erected over the Susquehanna. It had withstood the freshets for thirty years, and would not now have fallen, but for the immense bodies of ice from the upper branches, which literally cut the piers to pieces, by the terrible force with which they were driven against them. The loss is a heavy one to the company.

The piers for the new Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge had all been rebuilt, and the wood-work on four span erected, which was all swept away. The loss will fall heavily upon the contractor and the company.

The crops on the Island are of course greatly injured, if not entirely destroyed. The family living upon it, and their stock, with the exception of two hogs, were taken off about 11 o'clock on Saturday night.

Considerable injury was done to Gov. Porter's Anthracite Furnace. The water backed up into the Paxton creek from the river, overflowing the creek, the canal and towing-path, fences, brick yards and houses, and rose to the hearth and almost into the fires of the Furnace. The Furnace was stopped, and somewhat damaged, not seriously, however, as we are glad to learn.

Two span of the towing-path bridge at Clark's Ferry were swept away, and the bridges over the Juniata at Duncan's Island and Sherman's creek. All the houses on the lower part of Duncan's Island overflowed, and their occupants obliged to remove for safe quarters.

The Duncan Iron Works, at Clark's Ferry, were greatly injured. bridges, dams and houses attached to the works being swept away. The damage done must from all accounts, exceed $20,000!

Mr. MCALLEN's mill, two miles below Harrisburg, was partly carried away together with a quantity of grain. Loss considerable.

Fox's mill dam at Halifax was swept off, and other serious damage done to property in that neighborhood.

Communication by mail, railroads or stages, was for a time wholy cut off, but we are now (Tuesday noon) again in the receipt of mails from all quarters, but the North and Juniata. The mails from the west were ferried over the river yesterday. We understand that the enterprising proprietors of the railroad and stage lines, west and south, will promptly establish a ferry, so that but little inconvenience or delay will be experienced by the travelling community, or in the transmission of goods.

Every where along the river, far as we have yet heard, great injury has been done, it is feared that the canal has been so much impaired, as to occasion considerable delay in commencing business upon it. Of the extent of the injury, however, nothing can be known certainly until the waters subsidee, and the necessary examinations of the works are made. The Canal Commissioners are taking measures to ascertain the extent of injury.

POSTSCRIPT.

☞At the hour of putting our paper to press, (Tuesday Evening, 7 o'clock,) the river has fallen about 9 feet.

Passengers and mails to and from the East and West, have been ferried over the river during the day in flats ond other boats. A regular ferry will be established in a day or two, so that but little delay or inconvenience will be experienced.

No mails or intelligence yet from the North and Juniata further up than Clark's Ferry. Nothing, therefore, is known of the extent of injury to the canals.

Since the falling of the water, it is ascertained that a portion of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad has been swept away, rendering it necessary to carry the passengers and mails about five miles in stages before the can take the cars.

We learn verbally from York, that the Codorus creek was very high, and did some damage in the borough of York.

A Freshet in the Schuylkill.

There was a heavy freshet in the Schuylkill on Saturday, when there was six feet of water rushing over the dam. The current was tremendous. Great alarm was felt in the neighborhood, and considerable damage was done. Rails and logs came floating down in great abundance; wood piles were washed away, and a number of houses along the river were so flooded, that the inmates were compelled either to seek safety in flight, or to ascend to the upper stories. Pine street wharf was covered up to the first street from the river. The scene on Saturday afternoon was one of an exciting and novel character. Quite a number of persons were on the wharves looking on, and the boatmen were busy on the river, picking up logs, pieces of timber, and any other floating articles they could lay their hands on.—The Canal Campany's works were overflooded; but we trust that when the water fully subsides, the damage will be found to be inconsiderable. The wooden platforms in front of the Wheel-houses of the Fairmount Water Works were washed away. Yesterday the water was subsiding, and between morning and evening had fallen nine inches.—Bicknell

From St. Domingo.

The ship Souther, Capt. Burgess, arrived at Boston from Port au Prince, brings dates of February 20. Captain Burgess reports that the Haytien Government were still under arms and preparing for a general march against the Dominicans on the last of the month. The van. guard of the army set out from Port au Prince for the Cape on Monday, the 16th ultim. The Haytiens felt much confidence in their ability to reconquer and subdue the rebels, as they termed them, and will probably march with a force of some thirty thousand strong. They have, besides, a blockade fleet of soms five or six vessels of war.

MARRIED.

On the 10th of February last, by Elder Beam, Mr. DAVID KOONTZ, to Miss PHOEBE ANN HILL, both of Stony Creek township.

On Sunday the 15th inst., by John A. Baker Esq., Mr. MOSES BAUKHOLDER, to His MARY NEDROW, both of Milford township.

On the 29th of January, by the Rev. W. S. Emery, of Waterstreet, Huntingdon county, Mr. SAMUEL H. FRANTZ, to Miss MARGARET E. HOUSER.

By the same, on the 10th of February, Mr. W. KEMP, to Miss ANNA MARY PIPER.

By the same, on the 19th of Feb. Mr. HENRY GRAFIUS, to Miss MARGARET ANN PIPER.

By the same, on the 26th Feb. Mr. GABRIAL FLECK, to Miss REBECCA STONER.

By the same, on the 12th of March, Mr. EDIE RUSSEL, to Miss CAROLINE RAMEY.

DIED:

On the 12th inst., in Somerset tp. JACOB WILL, aged 76 years 6 months and 12 days.

On the 15th inst., in Quemahoning tp. ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Henry Peterson, aged 3 years and 10 months.

On the 15th inst., in Somerset tp. SARAH, daughter of John Woy, aged 4 years 7 months and 4 days.

On the 6th inst., in Stony Creek tp. CHARLES, son of Benjamin Walter, aged 6 years 2 months and 6 days.

On last Saturday night, an infant son of Mr. Frederick Gilbert of this Borough.

Somerset Lyceum,

WILL meet in the Lyceum room on Friday Evening next.

Question for discussion.

Are the Negroes the posterity of Ham.

Essayist. Dr. J. McCreary:
Declaimer, W. H. Postlethwait.

Those interested will please attend.
ROSS FORWARD Sec.

Somerset Guards Attention!

YOU are hereby requested to meet in the Court House this evening (Tuesday) at 7 o'clock. Those members who have their new uniform and accoutrements in whole or in part, and those who desire immediately to send for theirs are especially requested to attend.

By order of the Captain.

March 24. 1846.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery; also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday of May next, (4th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1846.

JACOB PHILIPPI, *Sheriff.*

JURY LIST.

For May Term, 1846.

GRAND JURORS.

Somerset bor. -	Wm. B. Coffroth
	W. W. Summers
	Samuel C. Pile
Somerset tp. -	Peter Mowry
	Joseph Barkley
	George Flick Jr,
	Jacob Ankeny
Shade - - -	Moses Berkepile
	David Buchanan
Addison - -	Jonas Peck
	John Bell
Southampton -	Hiram Will
	John Wilhelm
Jenner - -	Samuel Murphy
	Joseph Bowman
Summitt - -	Jacob Schrack
	Jacob Olinger
Berlin - - -	Ed. Kimmel
Turkeyfoot -	John Ream
Stonycreek -	Peter Miller
Milford - -	William Scott
	Jonas Shultz
Quemahoning -	Jacob Dibert
Conemaugh -	Daniel Border

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Allegheny - -	Henry Jordan
Southampton -	John Bowman
	William Bowman
	Adam Lepley
Jenner - -	Conrad Keiser
	Jonas Hoober
	Geo. Ross
	Owen Morgan
Addison - -	Wm. Burgess
	Jno. A. Mitchell
	Isaac Light
	B. F. Lawhill
	Cyrus McChesney
	John J. Patrick
Berlin -	Benjamin Brubaker
Shade -	Jno. Richardson
Milford - -	Peter Dull jr.
	Jonathan Hay
	Henry Lint
Quemahoning -	Lewis Ober
	Freder'k Gunder
Somerset tp. -	James Benford
	David Miller
	Chambers Huston
Turkeyfoot -	Jonathan Mountain
Somerset bor. -	Gillian Lint
Elklick -	Edward Shockey
	Peter Wilhelm
	Gabriel Miller
Summit -	William Miller
	Abraham Miller
Conemangh -	Christain Keim
	Solomon G. Miller
Stonycreek -	Jacob Topstaid
Brothersvalley	John Foust
	Abm. Rhoads
	Jacob Hauger
	Jacob Bowman

Oyer and Terminer Jurors.

Milford - -	Aaron Will
	John King
Somerset -	Peter Ankeny
	John C. Barron
	Jacob Lichty
Shade -	Chas. Bisbing
Southampton -	Perry C. Kautz
Allegheny -	Hugh Shafer
Jenner -	John A. Bell
Brothersvalley -	Benj. Hay

Notice.

Estate of Peter Troutman, deceased.

THE undersigned, residing in Southampton township, having obtained letters Testamentary on the estate of Peter Troutman, late of said township, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 2d day of May next, prepared to settle their accounts, and those having claims against said estate, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB TROUTMAN.
WM. CRITCHFIELD.
ma. 24, 1846–6t Executors.

POSTPONED Orphans' Court Sale.

THE subscribers, Trustees for the sale of the real estate of John Kundle deceased, will offer at public sale, (by postponement) at the public square in the Borough of Somerset, on Thursday the 9th day of April next, the following valuable property, late the estate of said deceased, viz:

A certain plantation

or tract of land, situate in Somerset tp. Somerset county, containing about two hundred and ninty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Ankeny, Jr. Jacob Ankeny of C. John Maust, Jacob Shallis and others, with a weatherboarded dwelling house and bank barn thereon erected, and two sugar camps on the premises; about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, at least thirty acres of which are in excellent meadow. The property is well watered, there being springs of water in nearly all the fields, and there is also, a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises.

Terms—One third of the purchase money to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow of said deceased during her natural life annually, and after her death the principal to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased; one half of the ballance in hand and the remainder in four equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by the subscribers.

ADAM MOWRY.
HENRY J. HEIPLE.
m. 24 '46. Trustees.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somset County, Greeting:

WE command you that you attach William Armstrong, late of your county, by all and singular his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Somerset in and for said county, on the first Monday of May next, there to answer William Fear of a plea of debt. And we further command you, the said Sheriff, that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or any of them may be attached, so that they and every of them be and appear before the said court, at the day and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the court therein: And have you then and there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of our said court, at Somerset, this 3d day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

A. J. OGLE.
m10, '46.–6t. Prothonotary.

ROBERT S. M'KAIG, SAMUEL MAGUIRE,

M'KAIG & MAGUIRE,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

Immediately on the Railroad,

Cumberland, Md.

ROBERT S. M'KAIG, late of New Lisbon Ohio, and SAMUEL MAGUIRE, late of the house of Duncan, Calhoun & Co., Cumberland, have associated themselves, under the firm of M'KAIG & MAGUIRE, in the FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, in Cumberland, where they are prepared to receive consignments and execute all orders connected with the Forwarding business with the utmost despatch, and they hope to the entire satisfaction of those who may employ them as their agents.

☞Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce entrusted to their care.

REFERENCES.

Robert Steen and Co., Philadelphia.
Elder, Gelston & Co., Hopkins, Brothers & Co. } Baltimore,
Wm. McCulley & Co.
Hailman, Jennings & Co
Barbridge, Wilson & Co.
Church & Carothers,
Clarke & Thaw,
Lorenz, Sterling & Co.
Alexander Laughlin,
Watterman Palmer,
Shatlett & Glyde } Pittsburg.
Hon. T. M. T. M'Kennan, Gen. Isaac Hodgens, Hon H. W. Beeson, Hon. A. Stewart, Hon. A. Buchanan, } Washington Pa. Fayette Co.
Samuel Black, General Jesse Lazear, } Greene Co.
Thos. J. & W. W. M'Kaig, Cumberland.

Feb. 24, 1846–6t.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

NO subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

Poetry.

LOVE'S EMBLEMS.

Loves meetest emblems are the flowers,
The blushing flowers of Spring—
Then bring me, dear to charm my hours,
Sweet leaves and blossoms bring.

I ask not gems of costly toys—
Their brightest ray is cold;
And ours are simpler, purer joys,
Than can be won by gold.

The gems endure, the roses fade,
Yet something in the heart
Still tells that Love is best portrayed
By Nature—not by Art.

The dews, that tremble on the leaf,
But makes its tints appear
More beautiful than ought so brief,
Except Love's smile and tear.

Their odors too, a sweeter bliss
To soul and soul convey,
Than aught beside the early kiss
Of Love's unclouded day.

Then bring me dear, to charm my hours
Sweet leaves and blossoms bring;
Love's meetest emblems are the flowers—
The blushing flowers of spring.

The Celestial Sabbath.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN.]

The golden palace of my God,
Towering above the clouds I see,
Beyond the cherub's bright abode,
Higher than angel's thoughts can be.
How can I in those courts appear,
Without a wedding garment on?
Conduct me, thou Life-giver there—
Conduct me to thy glorious throne!
And clothe me with thy robes of light,
And lead me through sin's darksome night,
My Saviour and my God!

Humorous.

When may a Scotchman be called Drunk.

"WELL, Doctor, pray give us a definition of what you consider being *fou*, that we may know when a connie Scot may, with propriety be termed drunk."

"Well gentlemen," said the Doctor, "that is rather a kittle question to answer, for you must know there is a great diversity of opinion on the subject. Some say that a man is sober as long as he can stand upon his legs. An Irish friend of mine, a fire-eating, hand drinking captain of dragoons, once declared to me, on his honor as a soldier and a gentleman, that he would never allow any friend of his to be called drunk till he saw him trying to light his pipe at the pump. And others there be, men of learning and respectibility too, who are of opinion that a man may consider himself sober as long as he can lie flat on his back without holding on by the ground. For my own part, I am a man of moderate opinions, and would allow that a man was fou, without being just so far gone as any of these. But, with your leave, gentlemen, I'll tell you a story about the Laird of Bonniemoon that will be a good illustration of what I call being fou."

"The Laird of Bonniemoon was gae fond of his bottle—in short, just a poor drunken body, as I said afore. On one occasion he was asked to dine with Lord R——, a neighbor of his, and his Lordship being well acquainted with the Laird's dislike to small drinks, ordered a bottle of sherry Brandy to be set before him after dinner, instead of port, which he always drank in preference to claret when nothing better was to be got. The Laird thought this fine heartsome stuff, and on he went filling his glass like the rest and telling his cracks, and ever the more he praised his Lordship's *Port*. "It was a full-bodied wine, and, lay well on the stomach, not like that poisonous stuff claret that made a body feel as if he had swallowed a nest of puddocks."—Well, gentlemen, the Laird had finished one bottle of sherry brandy, or, as his Lordship called it, "his peculiar Port," and had just tossed off a glass of the second bottle, which he declared to be, even better than the first, when his old confidential servant, Watty, came staving into the room, and making his best bow, announced that the Laird's horse was at the door. "Get out of that ye fause loon," cried the Laird, pulling off his wig and flinging it at Watty's head. Do na ye see, ye blethering brute, that I'm just beginning my second bottle?" "But Maister," says Watty, scratching his head, "it's amaist twal o'clock." "Well what though it be?" said the Laird, turning up his glass with drunken gravity, while the rest of the company were like to split their sides laughing at him and Watty. "It canna be ony later my man, so just reach me my wig, and let naig bide a wee." Well, gentlemen, it was a cold frosty night, and Watty soon tired of kicking his heels at the door; so, in a little while, back he comes and says he, "Maister, maister, its amaist ane o'clock!" "Well, Watty," says the Laird with a hiccup—for he was far gone by this time—" it will never be ony earlier, Watty, my man, and that's a comfort, so you may jest rest yourself' a wee while langer till I finish my bottle. A full belly makes a stiff back, you know, Watty.' Watty was by this time dancing mad; so, after waiting another half hour back he comes in an awful hurry, and says he, "Laird, as true as death the sun's rising." "Weel, Watty," says the Laird, looking awful wise, and trying with both his hands to fill his glass, "let him rise my man, let him rise, he has further to gang the day than aither you or me, Watty."

"This answer fairly dumfounded poor Watty, and he gave it up in despair.—But at last the bottle was finished; the Laird was lifted into the saddle; and off he rode in high glee, thinking all the time the moon was the sun, and that he had fine day light for his journey.—"Heech, Watty my man," says the Laird patting his stomach and speaking awful thick, "we're nane the worse for the second bottle this frosty morning." "Faith" says Watty, blowing his fingers and looking as blue as a bilberry, "your honor is may be nane the worse for it, but I'm nane the better; I wish I was."—Well, on they rode fou cannily, the Laird gripping hard at the horse's mane and rolling about like a sack of meal; for the cold air was beginning to make the spirit tell on him. At last they came to a bit of a brook that croosed the road; and the Laird's horse, being pretty well used to have his own way, stopped short and put down his head to take a drink. This had the effect to make the poor Laird lose his balance, and away he went over the horse's ears into the very middle of the brook. The Laird, honest man, had just sense enough to hear the splash and know that something was wrong; but he was so drunk that he did not in the least suspect it was himself. "Watty, says he, sitting up in the middle of the stream and stammering ont the words with great difficulty "Watty my man, there is surely something tumbled into the brook Watty." "Faith you may say that," replied Watty, like to roll off his horse with laughing, "for its just yourself, Laird!" "Hout fie, no Watty," cried the Laird with hiccup between every word, "it surely canna be me, Watty, for *I am here!*"

Now, gentlemen, cantinued the Doctor, here is a case in which I would allow a man to be drunk, although he had neither lost his speech nor the use of his limbs.—The Old Forest Ranger, by Capt. W. Compbell.

Chased by a Locomotive.

[The following is a "Hoosier's" description of his first sight of a Locomotive, and his adventure consequent thereon.]

"I come across through the country, and struck your railroad, and was plying it about four knots an hour. Now I had hearn tell of locmotives, but never dreamed of sceing one alive and kicking; but about two miles from here I hearn something coffn, sneezing and thundering, and I looked around. Sure enough here she come down after me powin the airth up and splittlng the road wide open with more smoke and fire a flying than or'to come out of a hundred burning mountains. There was a dozen wagons tollerin arter her, and to save her tarnal black, smoky, noisy neck, she could'nt get clear of them. I don't know whether they scared her up or no, but here she come foaming at the mouth—with her teeth full of burning red hot coals, and she pitched right straight at me as if she was going into me like a thousand of brick—I could'nt stand it any longer, so I wheeled round and broke down the road, and began to make the gravel fly in every direction. No sooner had I done that than she split right after me, and every jump I made she squealed like a thousand wild cats! She began to gain on me comin up a little hill, but we came round a pint to staight level on the road. Now thinks I, I'll gin you a ginger, as I am great on a dead level, so I pulled to it and soon got myself under full speed, and then she began to yelp and howl and cough and stamp and come on full chisel, and made the hul earth shake. But I kept on before, bouncing at the rate of 20 feet every pop, till I got to a turn of the road, and I was under such full headway that I could'nt turn, so I tumbled head over heels down a bonk by a house and landed with my head and shoulders cosmollick into a *swill barrel*, and my feet stuck out behind and up in the air! Just at the time the locomotive found I had got away from it, it commenced spitting hot water into me, and just literaly spatted it all ever me. I thought in my soul Mount Vesuvius had busted some place in the neighborhood. But do you suppose I stood thero long? No sirce! I just walked right through that barrel and come out the tother end so quick that it really looked ashamed of itself.

"Now here I am a rale propelling double revolving locomotive Snolly Goster, ready to attack anything but a combination of Thunder-lightning-smoke-railroad, iron and hot water."

A Strange Genius.

The N. Y. Globe draws the following picture of a disciple of St. Crispin in that city, who takes an occasional jaunt among the "Upper Ten Thousand:"—A little cobbler of the upper part of our city is so anxious to be up in the world, that he will work industriously for several weeks until he has earned some sixty or eighty dollars, when, renouncing his apron and last, he dons his first-rate suit and takes board at the Astor, where he may be seen strutting about with the utmost confidence, giving orders like a lord to the servants, and exhibiting himself with cigar and opera glass on the Astor House steps, until his money runs out, when he again returns to his cobbling to save enough for another "blow up," as he calls it.

Fresh Groceries.

15 BAGS Prime RIO COFFEE;
2 bbls MOLASSES;
Loaf Sugar; Teas; Mackeral, &c; received and for sale by
dec16 J J & H F SCHELL.

PRAY BE SEATED!

Don't stand up while chairs and sofas are so cheap.

CHAIR& CABINET
MANU- FACTORY.

WM. B. COFFROTH,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public in general, that he has purchased from Mr. Jocob Myers, chair maker and wheel wright his entire stock of materials and has commenced the chair making business with that of cabinet making, at his shop on main street in the Borough of Somerset, one door east of the residence of Simon Gebhart Esq., where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order, *common fancy and Mahagony Chairs, bed-steads, wheels,*

BUREAUS,

Tables, Stands, Settees, Sofas, &c., &c., &c.,

He will sell common chairs at $5 per sett, and other articles in proportion.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he would invite the public to call and exemine his work, which he will warrant to be made of the best materials and finished in the neatest and most durable manner.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for work, at the highest market prices.

ap8'45.

Valuable Farm
AT
Private Sale.

SITUATE in Shade township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of David Rogers, Jesse Berkebile, John Powel and others, containing about

350 ACRES

of land, about one hundred and fifty of which are cleared, the remainder is covered with the best of timber; there is a good proportion of meadow and there may be one hundred acres made into the best of meadow, the

UPLAND

will all produce clover and timothy, and every species of grain; the land nearly all lies to the sun, and it is decidedly the best tract in that part of the county. It lies about a mile and a half from the old furnace, and about three miles from the new one, it contains an abundance of

IRON ORE,

and there is every indication of coal on many parts of the surface. The improvements are indifferent, consisting of an old log barn and house, and a new log stable; there are on the premises many fine never failing springs of the purest water; there is not perhaps in the county a farm combining more advantages as a grazing, dairy and grain farm, it has on it a small

ORCHARD,

and is under tolerably good fence. Persons wishing to purchase a good property are requested to call on Robert W. Mason living on the premises, who will show them every part thereof, or to enquire concerning it of Mr Postlethwaite in Somerset, or of the subscriber living in the borough of Stoystown.

JOSEPH MASON.

February 10, 1846.

NO. 1.

Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES.

STOVE PIPE, and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.
dec16 '45-3m

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

23 Bbls flour superfine.
7 Bags Do
2 Do Rye.
3 Do Buckwheat;
On hand and for sale by
m 10, '46. J J & H F SHELL.

JOHN CARSON. S. J. MCKNIGHT.

CARSON & McKNIGHT,

(successors to H. Coulter & Co.)

WHOLESASE Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Dealers in Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures, Sixth street, between Wood and iberty, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan13

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1845 1y.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fi Fa.* (inquisition waived) issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by way of public outcry, at the house of Thaddeus Aughingbaugh, in Berlin, on Tuesday 31st March, instant. at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following Real Estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Mary Gum, of, in, and to one lot of

GROUND,

situate in the Borough of Berlin, Somerset county Pa., containing one fourth acre, more or less; adjoining a lot of Jacob Kimmel on the east——street on the west——street on the north——alley on the South, on which are erected a two-story log house and a small stable, with the appertenances—as the property of the said Mary Gum, at the suit of Peter Heffly.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Somerset March 10, 1846.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale at his residence in Somerset, on *Thursday*, the 26th inst.

A fine Oscar horse Colt (3 years old.)

A fresh Milk Cow, a fine Heiffer (springing.)

A BUGGY WAGON,
SLEIGH AND HARNESS.

Cooking Stove and pipe, Copper and Iron Kettles, Shot'Gun, corner Cupboard, Tables, Chairs, Stands,

Beds and Bedsteads.

A lot of excellent Bacon, Potatoes, and a number of other articles.

—ALSO—

a variety of household and kitchen furniture.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Six months credit will be given.

GEORGE MOWRY.

march 10, '46.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Jenner township, some time in November last, a pale RED STEER, with a white stripe along the back, no ear mark perceivable, supposed to be three years old next spring. The owner will please come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOSEPH B. EARL.

March 3, 1846.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of John Christner, late of Elklick township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 4th day April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

ABRAHAM MOUST,

Feb17 ,46-6t. Executor.

Brown Muslins, &c.

1000 YDS, Brown Muslins; Cotton Yarn; Cotton Laps, Wadding, and the best Candle Wick, for sale at the
dec16 THREE BIG DOORS.

THREE BIG DOORS.

WAR WITH MEXICO

has not yet commenced, and we are still selling goods at the above stand—at very reduced prices.

WE have received 'this day' from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, a variety of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of

CLOTHS of various qualities and colors
CASSIMERES do do do
SATTINETTS do do do
JEANS do do do

LADIES GOODS—such as Romelia stripe, Polka Cashmere, Cashmere De Cosse, Afghan Satin, plain, figured and changeable Alpachas, Mouslin de Laines, &c, &c, &c.

In selling boots and shoes,
We promise to beat the Jews.

ALSO, on hand a choice lot of Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; all of which we shall endeavor to sell on such terms, as to induce a generous public to give us a liberal support.

Don't forget the place, remember the Three Big Doors.

sept30 I J & H F SCHELL.

VALUABLE
Real Estate
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known TAVERN STAND

AND FARM,

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq, on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,

Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.

july22 '45-tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS
AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attenion for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BENFORD & SANNER, having been dissolved by mutual consent, the books, notes, &c., have been placed in the hands of Cyrus Benford, one of the partners, for collecion; with whom all persons indebted are requested to call without delay and settle, as he intends going to the west early in the spring. The business of merchandizing will be continued by Michael A. Sanner, at the old stand, where he will continue to sell goods on accommodating terms, as heretofore.

CYRUS BENFORD,
MICHAEL A. SANNER,
Somerset, March 3, '46.

DR. M'LANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate. Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Sperific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville.
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.